

General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2008



ART AND DESIGN (THREE-DIMENSIONAL DESIGN) 3205/T
Controlled Test

To be issued to candidates four weeks prior to the examination

All teacher-assessed marks to be returned to AQA by 31 May

For this paper you must have:

- appropriate art and design materials.

Time allowed: 10 hours

Preparatory period: 4 weeks

Instructions

- Read the paper carefully. Before you start work make sure you understand all the information.
- Answer **one** question.
- You have a four week preparatory period to research, investigate and develop your ideas. Your work during this period could be in sketchbooks, journals, design sheets, studies or any other appropriate form of preparation.
- You are allowed ten hours to produce your final piece or pieces.
- The work submitted for this examination must be your own unaided work.
- You must hand in your final piece(s) and the preparatory work at the end of the examination.

Information

- Your work will be marked out of 60.
- All your work, including the work done during the preparatory period, will be marked.

Advice

- You should discuss your ideas with your teacher before deciding on your starting point.
- You should make sure that any materials or equipment which you might need are available before you start your ten hours of supervised work.
- You may take all your preparatory work into the examination sessions.
- You should look at examples of the work of other artists, craftspeople and/or designers as part of your research.
- You may work on further supporting studies until you have completed your final piece(s).
- You may use any appropriate three-dimensional medium, method(s) and materials, unless the question states otherwise.

Your work will be marked according to how well you have shown evidence of:

- recording observations, experiences and ideas in forms that are appropriate to your intentions
- analysing and evaluating images, objects and artefacts, showing understanding of context
- developing and exploring ideas, using media, processes and resources, reviewing, modifying and refining your work as it progresses
- presenting a personal response, realising your intentions and making informed connections with the work of others.

Choose **one** of the following starting points.

1 *Portraiture*

Many sculptors use portraits to show the facial structure and to emphasize the characteristics of a person. Artists such as Glenys Barton, Jacob Epstein, Alberto Giacometti and Henry Moore have all used a variety of materials, techniques and processes in their portraits.

From your studies into suitable examples, make your own three-dimensional portrait of someone you know.

2 *Impressionism*

Impressionist painters such as Cézanne, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir and Sisley were all concerned with capturing a moment in time, looking at the changing effect of light and colour on form.

From your research into suitable examples and your own observations, produce a three-dimensional piece which is concerned with the changing effects of light and colour.

3 *Willow Withies*

Some artists and craftspeople, such as Rebecca Horn and Serena de la Hey, use willow withies in their work. They can be used to create solid structures or as a framework to cover with other materials.

Research suitable examples and design and make **one** of the following:

- (a) an item of headwear or a mask
- (b) a piece of body ornament
- (c) a sculptural form.

4 *Japan*

Japanese pottery styles such as Arita, Imari, Kakiemon and Satsuma wares have been produced in different areas of Japan.

Research suitable examples and design and make **one** of the following:

- (a) a lidded jar
- (b) a tall vase
- (c) a flat dish.

5 *Narrative*

The idea of telling a story about personal experiences has been used by artists throughout the centuries. Greek pottery often illustrates stories and legends. Roman mosaics and bas-relief carvings celebrated success in battles. Renaissance artists made large-scale free-standing sculptures which have narrative content.

Study examples of work that have narrative content and make a three-dimensional piece that tells a story about your own experiences.

6 *Decoration*

Ceramicists have used a variety of materials, techniques and processes in their work to create decorative detail. Sponging, painting, stencilling, sprigging and wax resist are all methods of adding decoration at various stages of construction.

From your research into decorative techniques, design and make your own three-dimensional ceramic piece.

7 *Traditions*

Look at the suggestions below based on the starting point *Traditions*. You may use one of these suggestions or you could develop your own interpretation.

- (a) Many cultures produce sculpture which expresses their traditions and beliefs. You might make a piece of three-dimensional work based on your own traditions or experiences.
- (b) Traditional potteries produce a range of ware using well-established processes, materials and techniques. You could produce your own work which is influenced by traditional potteries.
- (c) Many artists, designers and craftspeople produce work for traditional festivals, carnivals and processions. You might make your own three-dimensional work to be used in a traditional event.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page